

in his Welfare, and will omit no Opportunity of relieving their Gratitude and Esteem. Influenced by these Considerations, we, the Members of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, join with the general Voice of the Colony, in deprecating your Excellency's Departure from a Country which owes much to your Care; and has flourished under the Auspices of a mild, a wife, and an impartial Administration.

With pleasure, Sir, we have beheld you the Governor of a Province, and not of a Party; nor can we forbear doing Justice to that Generosity of Temper, and Liberality of Sentiment, which has led your Excellency to consider every Rank and Class of People as equally loyal Subjects of the same Sovereign, and equally entitled to his Favours and Munificence.

It is with real Concern we anticipate the Time when the Community will cease to reap Advantages from your Councils, the Poor lament the Absence of their Benefactor, and the Inhabitants of this City regret the Loss of a Governor, whose Affability, Ease of Access, and friendly Deportment, had conciliated their Affections and Regard.

We indeed derive no little Consolation from the Abilities and Probity of the Gentlemen on whom the Command will devolve, of whose Attachment to our Interest we have had ample Proof; and to whose Attention to the Advancement of Commerce we owe our Existence as a Corporation.

Permit us most sincerely to wish your Excellency and Family a safe and pleasant Passage to your native Country. May Health and Happiness ever attend you, and may you speedily return, crowned with the Approbation and Favour of your Royal Master, to a Country where your Name will descend with Honour to future Generations, and your Administration form a bright Page in their Annals.

By Order of the Corporation.
THEO. BACHE, President.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
New York, March 28, 1774.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,
I SHOULD be defitute of Sensibility if I did not receive this very affectionate Address of the Chamber of Commerce with great Satisfaction.

Your generous Approbation of my public and private Conduct, your Concern for my Departure, and Solicitude for my Health and Happiness, which form a Testimonial so honourable to my Administration, demand the warmest Returns of Esteem and Gratitude.

However my gracious Sovereign may be pleased to dispose of me, I trust you will believe that the Prosperity of this loyal Colony, the Increase of its Trade and Riches, and its permanent Reputation and Tranquillity, will not cease to be Objects very near my Heart.

It is a pleasing Reflection, that the Government will devolve on a Gentleman whose long and faithful Services entitle him to the Confidence of the Crown, and whose great Abilities and Experience, as well as Inclination, will lead him, upon all Occasions, to consider the Interest of his Sovereign, and promote the Felicity of the People intrusted to his Care.

New York, March 28, 1774.
To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, beg Leave to address your Excellency upon your Departure from your Government, and to express the deep and sincere Concern we feel upon the Occasion.

When we reflect upon your upright and disinterested Administration, your laudable Zeal for, and strict Fidelity to, our most gracious Sovereign, and the tender Regard you have shown for the People committed to your Care, we cannot but lament the Loss this Province must necessarily sustain by your Absence, which can only be alleviated by the pleasing Prospect you permit us to entertain of your speedy Return.

Be assured, Sir, that your obliging and polite Deportment, your Readiness of Access, your humane and tender Disposition, your unbounded Charity and Benevolence, to the Poor and Distressed, and your exemplary and constant Attendance upon the public Service of Almighty God, and the Continuance of Religion, will endure your Excellency to every good Man, and transmit your Memory, with the highest Applause, to the latest Posterity.

Your easy Home with you, Sir, what to a generous Mind is of more Value than either Riches or Titles, the Heart and Affections of a grateful People, living under your Government, and cordially attached to your Person.

We most sincerely wish your Excellency, your amiable Lady, and Family, a safe and

agreeable Passage to your native Country; and that your Excellency's Health, much impaired in the Service of your Royal Master, and in promoting the Welfare of this American Subject, may be perfectly restored, that you may, in the best of Health, meet with the Approbation and Honour that is due to distinguished Merit; and that after a long Life, attended with every temporal Blessing, you may enjoy, in a State of future Glory, the Reward of your eminent Virtues.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, Rector.
New York, March 28, 1774.

His Excellency's ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,
ACCEPT my most sincere and hearty Thanks for this respectful and cordial Address.

As the invariable Object of my Attention, in the Discharge of the Duty of my Station, has ever been to promote the general Happiness and Prosperity of the Inhabitants of this Colony, it must necessarily afford me the highest Satisfaction to find my Endeavours to that End so kindly acknowledged, and so warmly applauded, by a Body so numerous and truly respectable as the Rector and Inhabitants of this City, in Communion of the Church of England.

The unshaken Loyalty and Attachment of our Church to our most gracious Sovereign has ever been conspicuous; and your willing Obedience to the Laws, cheerful Acquiescence in, and hearty Concurrence in every Measure for the Ease and Honour of my Administration, has ever prevented my readiest Will, and give you the strongest Claim to the Countenance and Protection of Government.

The Influence of such religious Principles as distinguish and adorn the established Church must ever be productive of the highest Advantages to the Community: Accept, therefore, Gentlemen, my most sincere Wishes that the Church of England, as by Law established, may continue permanent and flourishing to the End of Time.

I esteem the Approbation of my Sovereign, and the Affections of a free and happy People, the most desirable Fame, and the best Reward I can reap for my Loss of Health, and my anxious Solicitude for the Honour of the Crown, and Welfare of his Majesty's American Subjects committed to my Care.

Receive, Gentlemen, the Tribute of a grateful Heart for all your friendly Regards to me, for your affectionate Expressions of Concern at my approaching Absence, for your Solicitude for the Recovery of my Health, and anxious Desires for a safe and agreeable Passage to myself and Family; and permit me to assure you, that you have my fervent and devout Wishes for your temporal and eternal Felicity.

New York, Wm. TRYON.
March 28, 1774.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons, of the United Presbyterian Churches in the City of New York, in Communion with the established Church of Scotland.

IT is, Sir, with sincere Regret, that we approach you on this Occasion. The inauspicious Prospect of your Departure fills us with a tender Concern, which nothing could alleviate but the kind Assurances you have been pleased to give to your numerous Friends, of your Purpose to return, as soon as his Majesty's Affairs, and the State of your Health will permit.

We should stand extremely charged with a Neglect of that Duty, to which we hold ourselves bound by the sacred Laws of Justice, and Gratitude, did we not take this Opportunity of joining in that unanimous Acclamation of your Excellency's Administration, which all Ranks and Parties have so cordially agreed to express. An Administration wise, just and impartial; mild, generous, and successful; and to the Illustration of which your private Virtues have greatly contributed.

With Sincerity we assure your Excellency, that the late melancholy Event at Fort George, while at the same Time our Hearts have glowed with the warmest Gratitude to a gracious God, for the remarkable Preservation of your Excellency, your amiable Family, and the safety of the Colony, has been the subject of our constant Prayer, and the source of our comfort and Joy.

We most sincerely wish your Excellency, your amiable Lady, and Family, a safe and agreeable Passage to your native Country; and that your Excellency's Health, much impaired in the Service of your Royal Master, and in promoting the Welfare of this American Subject, may be perfectly restored, that you may, in the best of Health, meet with the Approbation and Honour that is due to distinguished Merit; and that after a long Life, attended with every temporal Blessing, you may enjoy, in a State of future Glory, the Reward of your eminent Virtues.

jects, when you shall have the Honour of appearing before the best of Sovereigns.

We most ardently wish your Excellency and Family, a safe and delightful Passage to your native Country. A happy Meeting with all your Friends, the most gracious Remembrance and continued Smiles of your Royal Master, Success in promoting the Interest of this loyal Province which you have so much at Heart, a speedy Return to a confirmed State of Health, and in the Event the unshaken Blessings of the Righteous.

By Order of the Church Session.
JOHN RODGERS, Ministers.
JOSEPH TREAT,
New York, March 28th, 1774.

His Excellency's ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,
I FIND some Difficulty in returning my grateful Acknowledgments to you for an Address so expressive of your Loyalty to the King, and conceived in Terms of such tender Affection to me and my Family.

Your generous Testimony of the Rectitude and Success of my Intentions for promoting the Felicity of the Colony, your Sympathy in the late Distress of my Family, your Gratitude to God for the merciful Preservation of our Lives, and the Satisfaction you express in my Conduct towards the Churches of your Persuasion, do me great Honour; and I accept them as sure Pledges of the further Aid of his Majesty's numerous Presbyterian Subjects, in facilitating my future Designs of advancing the Welfare of this Colony, when I have the Happiness to return to my present Station.

I feel a Pleasure in witnessing the Fidelity of all the religious Denominations in this Province; and you may be assured that I shall not fail, when I have the Honour to return to my Royal Master, most cheerfully to declare your sincere Attachment to his Majesty's Person, Crown, and Family.

I take my Leave of you, Gentlemen, with an anxious Solicitude for your Prosperity, and sincerely commend you to the Protection of a most gracious and indulgent Providence.

Wm. TRYON.
New York, March 28, 1774.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons, of the Reformed Protestant German Church, in the City of New York.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Minister, Elders and Deacons, of the Reformed Protestant German Church in this City, beg Leave, in the Name of our Congregation, to acknowledge that Comfort and great Satisfaction which we have enjoyed during your Excellency's Administration of this Government. And as we have not only been countenanced and protected in our religious Rights and Privileges; but have also largely experienced your Excellency's Benevolence. We therefore most humbly beg Leave to express our sincere Gratitude.

It is, Sir, with deep Concern and great Regret, that we view your Excellency's Departure, since we cannot but esteem a long Continuance of your Excellency among us a very great Blessing to this Province. But the our gracious Sovereign has been pleased, on some important Occasion, to call you home; yet we are elevated in sincere Hopes of your Excellency's speedy return to the Government.

The Sovereign Lord of all, who so remarkably preserved your Excellency's Person, Lady, Daughter, and Family, in the perilous Situation you were in, by the late dreadful Conflagration at Fort George; protect yourself and Family, while on the great Deep, from all Dangers, and grant you a pleasant Passage to your native Country. May your Excellency's Meeting with our gracious King be attended with every Blessing, to the great Joy and Comfort of yourself and the future Welfare of this Government; you, may the Lord of Life, bless your Excellency with Health and Happiness the rest of your Life, and give you the Crown of Glory.

These, Sir, are the anticipated Wishes of your Excellency's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

Signed by Order of the Consistory.
CHRISTOPHER FORKING, V.D.M.
New York, March 28, 1774.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, beg Leave to address your Excellency upon your Departure from your Government, and to express the deep and sincere Concern we feel upon the Occasion.

Family, and your fervent Desires for my Health and Prosperity, evince as well the Benevolence of your Sentiments, as sincere Regard for me, and particularly merit my Acknowledgments and Esteem.

Wm. TRYON.
New York, 28th March, 1774.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 4. The opinion of all the Judges have been required on some questions relative to North-America, which is thought to be a prelude to something of consequence concerning that country being brought before a Great Assembly the ensuing sessions.

So strong a spirit of opposition, it is said, is forming at New York, and in the neighbouring colonies, as to threaten an absolute impeachment of one or two of the great servants of the Crown, who have conceived themselves for some time in full security.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 4. "An authentic letter, dated Genoa, Nov. 10. received here by this day's mail, mentions, that according to the latest advices from Palermo, a discovery had been made that the whole riot was contrived and carried on by the Nobility. Great complaints have been made to the Court of Madrid on the behaviour of the Archbishop of Palermo, and among the rioters that have been taken up many of the Nobility were found in disguise. The person who attempted to stab the Viceroy, as he was getting into the state coach, is of a noble family of very high rank. A courier has been dispatched to Madrid with an account of the whole affair, and they expect orders from Court daily. It is supposed many of the Nobles of the highest rank will loose their heads on account of the conspiracy."

Jan. 6. By an express which arrived yesterday from Dublin, we learn, that the election of a member for that city terminated in favour of Redmond Morris, Esq; the patriot candidate, who on the close of the poll was fifty votes a head of Mr. Geale.

Jan. 14. Our letters by yesterday's Flanders mail, give us a circumstantial account of what happened between the Russians and the Turks near Varna on the 12th of November last, according to which General Ungern Sternberg lost 6000 men, among whom are General Rhize and 21 officers; and that General Dolgorucki, who marched with his corps on another road in order to join the former, when he was informed of the unhappy event, turned back; but his fore guard, consisting of near 3000 cossacks, who were advanced too far, fell into the hands of the Basha of Adrianople, who was just come to defend the fortress of Varna, and all these 3000 cossacks were cut to pieces by his troops. They add, that notwithstanding the loss which that General sustained, yet his undertaking was very laudable; and if he had come two hours sooner he would have rendered himself master of that important fortress, which would have proved very fatal to the enemy; nevertheless his way of retiring with the rest of the troops did him great honour.

Jan. 15. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, commissioners passed the great seal, empowering his Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and General Governor of Ireland, to give the Royal Assent to the Stamp and annuity bills, without any alterations being made therein; and as soon as they were sealed, they were dispatched by a messenger, as were duplicates by another, the one by the way of Holyhead, and the other by that of Port Patrick, in Scotland.

Dr. Franklin was on Thursday last examined before the Privy Council, touching the unfortunate letters that have given rise to a late duel, by which that mysterious business is likely soon to be cleared up.

Jan. 20. A correspondent says, that unless some very effectual measures are taken with the rabble at Boston, their insolence may be expected to increase; he recommends, instead of tea, a cargo of manufactured hemp, to be immediately forwarded to the loyal colony, the disposition of which, with a suitable support, to be in the hands of Governor Hutchinson.

Leigh, the unfortunate person who sustained the death, who was resided on Tuesday last, in consequence of an advertisement in the Public Ledger, declaring the great probability of his innocence, is to be examined touching that matter this day at noon. It is said he never wrote a syllable of the forged draft, but was prevailed on, when intoxicated, by the person who fabricated it, to do so and receive the money.

A correspondent observes, that if government does not, with a becoming spirit, instantly embark a few regiments on a visit to the rebellious Bostonians, it will be entitled to the execration of every Englishman, for such an infamous instance of servile pusillanimity.

We are informed, from good authority, that notwithstanding the complaints paid by the Americans to the merchants and owners of ships trading to America, from London, there are 300 chests of tea lately shipped for that continent, and that the duty for the same is remitted before hand by the Treasury, to New York. However, no fi-

nelle, we are needed America this tea must be war's item, for ship and cargo chartered, it is same goods, and ing them back.

Jan. 24. A favourite toast country: D form a scheme the Press, and nister who that.

Friday morning young lady w Robert Morris to the Bill of Lord Chance when his Lord questions, and when he would future conduct mitted her to fortnight, and Master in Ch case, and reposit soon as the reg be taken relati of the marriage.

Lord Sande to the Cabine of the line, bu to, his Lordsh of prudence nent peace, bu the united fre.

The account against landin Tea, is introc the 22d Janu.

AMER.

The fo ceedings of th the spirit and have undergo treatment, ap ply patience offered them treated with the qualified only TAIN, the L people.

Jan. 27. Y House of Con expended to pe by their condu that instead of exence, we officers, and were numero against any to rebel again.

WILLIAM We are favo intelligence, wi bringing to light prove serviceabl Some time last D heads burnes st townsmen, and way up the are ing man, direct came on shore fr themselves, how be, my bound st wheat, that the wanted the loss Towns, so gett ing a horse, with a driver, in the morning.

On his way he he late shce cut a great tree; b ing, which th weight, contain After the vessel the wreck, with slams in the o upon reaching t chells, papers, bed, a gold lac trons, some pades made fr vessel, with on and hold. On FALMOUTH letch made of N.E.W.

We have i zee was late Cap. P. P. P. month, and took his depa of darkness u our enemies.

PHILA Enrol of a le Captain Polly, the V up, that the tea as Boston failed, and people, they ship of the to let the En for settled in.

N.E.W.

We are i Rado, wh among severa Despatched C New York H made of them it is hoped v

for my
well the
sincere
crit my
ON.
Judges
reia-
ght to
quence
ght be-
lions.
is said,
neigh-
bsolute
great
necied
city.
Dec. 4.
Genoa,
mail,
advi-
been
ed and
at com-
of Ma-
hop of
have
y were
who at-
as get-
family
teen dif-
of the
from
of the
of their
ved yef-
the elec-
minated
the pa-
the poll
herday's
rial ac-
Ruffiana
12th of
General
among
officers;
marched
order to
rmed of
but his
coffacks,
into the
who was
Varna,
to pieces
notwith-
fulfain-
ndable;
dner he
of that
ve prov-
rtheless
of the
eleven
eat seal,
erl Har-
vorne
to give
annuity
made
sealed,
as were
the way
of Port
last ex-
ouching
given ric
yfferious
up.
that un-
taken
infolence
recom-
manu-
warded
of which,
the hands
no men-
tment
the great
to be ex-
at noon-
e of the
n, when
abricated
govern-
dict. in-
e visit to
entitled
man, for
e pusilla-
authority,
ents paid
ents and
ia, from
a lately
the duty
and by the
er, no fi-

ness, we are told, will do with the stiff-necked Americans; and the ship that carries this tea must find protection under a man of war's stern, for land it the cannot, or both ship and cargo will be destroyed. She is chartered, it seems, out and home on the same goods, and to be equally paid for bringing them back, as landing them.

Jan 24. The following is at present a favourite toast among the friends of their country: "Defeat the man who shall form a scheme for abridging the Liberty of the Press, and for ever, defeated be the Minister who shall patronize it."

Friday morning, at nine o'clock, the young lady who eloped some time ago with Robert Morris, Esq; quondam Secretary to the Bill of Rights, appeared before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's Inn Hall, when his Lordship, after asking her a few questions, and inviting her to call upon him, when he would give her some advice for her future conduct respecting her fortune, committed her to the care of her mother for a fortnight, and referred the petition to a Master in Chancery, to inquire into the case, and report the facts to the Court. As soon as the report is made, other steps will be taken relative to the legality or illegality of the marriage.

Lord Sandwich, we hear, has proposed to the Cabinet, an increase of twenty ships of the line, but the expense being objected to, his Lordship observed, that it was an act of prudence not only to establish a permanent peace, but a certain superiority over the united strength of Europe.

The account of the proceedings at Boston, against landing the East India Company's Tea, is introduced in the Public Ledger, of the 22d January, in the following manner.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following Account of the Proceedings of the Bostonians will serve to shew the spirit and resentment of a people who have undergone every species of injurious treatment, and have sustained, with exemplary patience, every species of indignity, offered them by an Administration so intimated with the idea of Despotism, as to be qualified only to subvert, instead of maintain, the Liberties of a brave and free people.

Jan. 27. Yesterday Mr. Van said, in the House of Commons, that great sums were expended to protect the Bostonians, &c. who by their conduct did not deserve protection; that instead of keeping troops there at a vast expense, we might only send them over able officers, and teach them to fight; that they were numerous enough to defend themselves against any enemy, but not strong enough to rebel against us.

WILLIAMSBURG (Virginia) March 17.

We are favoured with the following remarkable intelligence, which we hope may be the means of bringing to light so mysterious an occurrence, and prove serviceable to those who are concerned in it. Some time last December a horse about 14 or 15 hands high, black, with a white blaze on his forehead, and a white star on his forehead, was seen at a Gentlemen's house in the neighbourhood, told her he was bound for Alexandria, to purchase a load of wheat, but that his hands tied him, and he wasted the time in a horse to carry him to Leeds Town, to engage others. Being disappointed in getting a horse, he went to a plater's house a few miles distant, where he lodged all night, went off in the morning, and has never been heard of since. On his way he stopped at a petty ordinary, where he left three stuffed shirts, a neat fowling piece, and a great coat; but carried with him a pair of fiddle bags, which the landlord, concluding, from their weight, contained a considerable sum of money. After the vessel had continued near a fortnight in the creek, with her sails standing, some of the Gentlemen in the neighbourhood went on board, and, upon searching her, found several provisions, water, chests, papers, or any other effects, than one feather bed, a gold laced hat, a fowler's jacket, a pair of trousers, some cooking utensils, and two fine compasses made in Salem. She is a long sharp built vessel, with only a cabin, containing five bunks, and hold. On her stern is painted, in white letters, FALMOUTH PACKET; and the name words, in letters made of cloth, are on her pendant.

NEWPORT, March 21.

We hear the blustering, bellowing Lindzee was lately broke, that the murderous Cape Preston died of a bleeding at the mouth, and that the infamous Deddington took his departure from France to the realms of darkness a few months past. So may all our enemies perish!!

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, March 18.

"Captain Lawrence, in the Jenny and Polly, in 4 Weeks from London, acquaints us, that the news of the destruction of the tea at Boston was arrived there before he failed, and says, instead of exasperating the people, they much applauded this noble spirit of the Americans, and were resolved to let the East India Company get the matter settled in the best manner they could."

NEW YORK, March 31.

We are informed that Mr. Lawrence Reade, who died lately in England, has, among several other charitable Donations, bequeathed One Hundred Pounds to the New-York Hospital. A truly laudable Example of Benevolence and Humanity, which it is hoped will be followed by all those

whom Providence has blessed with the Means of promoting an Indulgent and liberal Education.

Saturday Morning, 31st March.

Prison, that when we had received the news, and by Letters from the friends of the Cause, that the Conduct of the Americans, in relation to the Tea sent to this Country, was much applauded, but it is generally said, that the Commodities delivered at Boston were sold for by Somebody, viz. Mr. M. and that hints had been dropped, that the Duty of 4 per cent. on the Tea sent to America, from Great Britain, would be repealed this present Session of Parliament.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated March 19th 1774.

"This will inform you of my being here on a most extraordinary Matter: I am engaged in a Law suit with one of his Majesty's Men of War's Tenders, who have taken a Parcel of Goods from one of my Sloops at the Calcos. The particulars are too tedious to mention, as the Time is short. I have all the Encouragement of recovering Damages from him."

Last Sunday Evening the Brig William, Captain William Wescott, from London, bound to this Place, ran ashore on Long Island, but is likely to be got off again without sustaining any Damage.

Mr. Robert M'Ginnin is appointed a Public Scavenger for this City.

THE BRIDWELL LOTTERY,

It is such Forwardness, that it will certainly be drawn by the 30th Day of April next.—Such Persons therefore as choose to become Adventurers, will please to apply for Tickets in the mean Time, as none can be sold after the Day above mentioned.

To be LET, and entered upon the first day of MAY next.

THE noted and pleasantly situated house, on the banks of the river, in the town of Flushing, on Long Island, now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Wilson. The house contains four commodious rooms on the lower floor, and as many above, with an entry above and below; a good kitchen adjoining the house; a good well of water at the door; a barn, and many other conveniences. The above house is an excellent stand for either a Gentleman, merchant, or tavern-keeper. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM PRINCE, at Flushing Landing.

Flushing, March 19, 1774.

Just PUBLISHED, price 9d. and to be SOLD by Hodge and Shober, Samuel London, and at John Holt's Printing-Office.

A PARTICULAR account of

MR. THOMAS SAY, of the city of Philadelphia, who had fallen into a trance; and when he came to himself, gave a full account of many things he had both seen and heard, and particularly of three men whom he saw depart the body, one of which was a Negro; he gives a particular description of their being laid out, with other circumstances which happened at that time; and likewise describes the shape in which these embodied souls appeared after their departure. The said Thomas Say is now alive, and well, and what he told, when he came to himself, was found, upon inquiry, to have happened exactly as he related. To which is added, a remarkable VISION, by the Rev. ISAAC WATTS, D. D. in verse.

PUBLIC notice is hereby

given to all the creditors of William Moe, insolvent debtor, confined in the goal of the city of New-York, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he, the said insolvent debtor, has presented his petition to the Hon. Thomas Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York; which petition, together with his several accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of the said act, filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of his creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor doth hereby notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Monday the 5th Day of April next, in the forenoon of the same day, at the Supreme Court to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said act.

New-York, March 31, 1774.

To be SOLD,

A Billiard Table,

COMPLETE.

Inquire of ROBERT M'GINNIN, in Scotch-Street.

Pursuant to an Order

made by the Hon. Benjamin Moe, and George Brewster, Jun. Esqrs. one of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City of New-York, upon the Petition of William Moe, an Insolvent Debtor, and the Hon. Judges of the said Court, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the said Debtor, that they are to appear before the said Judges, on the 8th Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the said Court, at the Court House of the said City, to show cause, why the said Debtor should not be discharged, according to the directions of the said act. Dated the 30th March, 1774.

PURSUANT to an Order

made by the Hon. Benjamin Moe, and George Brewster, Jun. Esqrs. one of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City of New-York, upon the Petition of William Moe, an Insolvent Debtor, and the Hon. Judges of the said Court, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the said Debtor, that they are to appear before the said Judges, on the 8th Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the said Court, at the Court House of the said City, to show cause, why the said Debtor should not be discharged, according to the directions of the said act. Dated the 30th March, 1774.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the

creditors of James Dwyer, insolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of the City of New-York, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this Colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he, the said insolvent Debtor, has presented his petition, to the Hon. Benjamin Moe, and George Brewster, Jun. Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the said City; which petition, together with his several Accounts and Inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the Directions of the said act, filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of his Creditors aforesaid, and the said insolvent Debtor, doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Monday the 5th Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the said Court, at the Court House of the said City, to show cause, why the said Debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to the Directions of the said act.

New-York, 31st March, 1774.

S. SP. SKINNER,

Near KING'S COLLEGE, in NEW-YORK.

MAKES the best RUM—He makes it

of a wholesome, clean Flavour, quite free from offence, DRABLY sinking HOPE, and of substantial natural Proof, and sells either for Cash, or the usual Credit, or for Malice.

To

Messrs. Thomas Byerley and Josiah Day, Undertakers of

"THE English Grammar-School,"

HAVING observed your address to the publick, in this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than you pretend to, that you have here assumed too much; and, consequently, that your assumption proves nothing to the purpose?—May, would; and, only to suit your own liberal language, have you not made "false representations, with a view" to injure the character of the Observer, as you had attempted to injure him in his pretensions, the same as not having the least grounds for any such assumption?—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—Had you observed that, the Observer says, "that it is for granted, that you taught them syntax, perovis to the declaration of the regular verbs, &c. you would not have offered an answer; as you made no specification of any such exercise, other before or after the scholar's passing, and immediately "to an acquaintance with the syntax and composition."—But this will best appear by an extract from an advertisement, in the same paper, of the 18th of last March, giving an account of the "method" in which you are to be taught, in the new edition of your "first grammar."—In the new edition (meaning the new) "the scholar shall be initiated in grammatical inflections; and these strongly fixed

"on children by frequent passing of the mind upon grammatical inflections."—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—In this paper of the 18th instant, which, on account of its magnificence, seems to have been thinking when you were in the plenitude of power; that is, in the presumptive case, or THE MASTER!—And, that some of the most striking passages may appear to greater advantage, they will be here exhibited in much less compass, than they were in yours.—Is not this some part of your dominant style, Gentlemen!—We should deem it an injury to the character we have assumed, and are like- wise too seriously impressed with the important duties of it, to attempt any answer, in his own style, to the Observer of last week. &c.

Then, "To place ourselves, at all times, above the malice of such disguised writers," &c.

It is a common observation, that learned pride exceeds all other species of pride; but it is not known, whether you may not be said to be an exception to this vulgar maxim, especially when your boundless knowledge and unexampled humility are compared!

That you are too seriously impressed with the important duties of the character you "have assumed," is not wondered at: neither would you have been discredited, had you said that you were too grievously oppressed by the important duties of your late assumed character! It being very common for persons to be much oppressed, by such enormous undertakings. But, when you say "The diligent author, takes it for granted, that we have entirely forgotten the declaration of the irregular and defective verbs," the master here de- volve to withhold his assent, and deny the whole of your assertion. As he is very certain, that neither of you ever had an interview with him on the subject; nor can he comprehend, how any such inference can be drawn, from what was said in his first publication: Yet, as assertion is no proof, on either side, let the good sense of the publick determine.—These were the words of the Observer.—"Should the Ameri- can youth prove inaccessible to your new order of exhortation, don't be discouraged, I beg of you; publish, again and again, the surprising profici- ency they make; as well as that you teach them syntax, perovis to the declaration of irregular and defective verbs. But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before syntax, any more than the irregular, Gentlemen under- stand, unless it be for the same reason that you teach them the names and properties of the letters, after you have taught them to read?"—This being the whole of what was said, relative to the irregular and defective verbs, as must appear to all, who will be at the trouble of consulting that place; it is not then evident to persons of much less "light and intelligence" than

On Thursday, the 12th of April next,
Will be sold at public Auction, at the
CORRAH HOUSE: at 12 o'Clock,
THE HOUSE and LOT of
GROUND belonging to the Estate of Wal-
ter Meyer, deceased, situate in Great George-Street,
commonly called the Broad-Way, opposite the
City Office building.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,
TAKES this Method to re-
turn his Sincere Thanks to all his Friends
and Customers for their past Favours, and
to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his
Distillery between the College and the North-River,
in *Murray-street*, near *Vaux-Hall*.
A Quantity of neat Brandy, Red rattle,
dy, Cinnamon water,
Raspberry Brandy, Clove water.

Cherry Brandy,	Orange	80.
Cherry rum,	Aniseed	do.
Brandy Shrub,	Alk. Four,	
Shrub of Jamaica (Girin,	Doctor Stevens,	
Geneva,	Well India and New-	
Spirits of Wine,	York Rum,	
Jamaica (Girin,	Madeira, and Tenecriff	
Royal Uguishaugh,	wines, &c. &c.	

The good Quality of said DEANE'S LIQUORS, has for several Years past been well exposed; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, we sold.

And all this is determined, if possible, to make better.

Beings fully convinced by long Experience,

that the furell Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour, to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Publick, very obliged, and very humble Servant,
— R. DEANE.

Nesbitt Deane,
H A T S,
MANUFACTURED by the
Adventurer, (residing in the old Coffee-House,

opposes the life.—New-Tark) to exceed in fashion, cut, colour, and cock: And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn sale, and prevent the worst of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impatient with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, ungrudgingly, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to distinguish himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind.

Richard Norris,

STAT MAKER, from LONDON,

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to all his friends, and customers: for their past favours, and to encourage them, that he now has the honour to deliver from the Queen's stay maker, in London, such as has not been made in these parts: He likewise makes all sorts of stays, and jumps, plain, and turned, both in the Ladies, at any distance, by grading their measures, may be fitted at the shortest notice, which, with every endeavour to give general satisfaction, will be the constant study of the public's very obliged, and very humble servant,

RICHARD NORRIS.

At his house, next door to the Church, in St. Paul's.

[illegible]

Cover-House;
 than Breadth, are inserted for Five Shillings,
 Proportion, (as before) and the same